

(5) The last port of call of the vessel and its next port of call;

(6) What action has been taken; and

(7) Whether any other cargo is endangered.

(g) To meet the conditions of this section, the master of a vessel that is transporting the article must ensure that each temperature taken is recorded.

§ 148.04–15 Petroleum coke, uncalcined; petroleum coke, uncalcined and calcined (mixture).

The material at 130 °F or above must not be loaded in bulk on any vessel.

§ 148.04–17 Petroleum coke, calcined, at 130 °F or above.

(a) The requirements of this part do not apply to bulk shipments of petroleum coke, calcined, on any vessel when the material is less than 130 °F.

(b) The material must not be loaded in cargo vessels when temperatures exceed 225 °F.

(c) Other hazardous materials must not be stowed in any hold adjacent to any other containing this material except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) In holds over tanks containing fuel or material having a flashpoint under 200 °F, a two-to-three foot layer of the material at a temperature not greater than 110 °F must be first loaded into that hold. Only then may the material at 130 °F or above be loaded into that hold.

(e) The loading of the material must be as follows:

(1) For shipments in holds over fuel tanks, the loading of the two-to-three foot layer of the material at a temperature not greater than 110 °F (as required by paragraph (d) of this section) in these holds must be completed prior to the loading of the material at 130 °F or above in any hold of the vessel.

(2) Upon completion of the loading described in paragraph (e)(1) of this section, a two-to-three foot layer of the material at 130 °F or above must first be loaded in each hold (including those holds, if any, already containing a layer of the material at a temperature not greater than 110 °F) in which the material is to be loaded in accordance with this section.

(3) Upon the completion of the loading of the two-to-three-foot layer of the material at 130 °F or above in each hold, as required in paragraph (e)(2) of this section, the normal loading of the material at 130 °F or above may proceed to completion.

(f) Personnel must be warned by the Master of the vessel or his authorized representative that calcined petroleum coke loaded and transported under the terms of this section is hot and that injury due to burns is possible.

§ 148.04–19 Tankage, garbage or rough ammoniate, solid.

(a) The material must contain at least 7 percent moisture by weight.

(b) The material must not be loaded if the temperature in the material, before loading, exceeds 100 °F.

§ 148.04–20 Sulfur.

(a) When sulfur is loaded in a deep hold with general cargo in the 'tween deck hold above the sulfur, a dust proof wooden bulkhead enclosure must be built in the hatchways from the over deck of the lower hold to the weather deck forming a tight enclosure capable of preventing sulfur dust from entering the 'tween decks during loading.

(b) Ceiling must be made tight to prevent sulfur dust from entering the bilges; any chinking necessary in the way of tank tops or bilges must be made of noncombustible material.

(c) Cowl ventilators serving the hold into which sulfur is being loaded or discharged must be opened to provide circulation of air.

(d) No smoking is permitted on board the vessel and "No Smoking" signs must be conspicuously posted.

(e) If a metal chute is used it must be grounded using a flexible cable.

(f) Upon completion of loading, the sulfur must be leveled off. Any decks, bulkheads, or overheads containing sulfur dust must be swept clean or washed down.

(g) Other cargo, which is oxygen bearing, must not be stowed in the same hold with sulfur.

(h) An oxygen breathing apparatus, or proper gas mask, must be made available.

(i) A fire hose, preferably supplied with fresh water from a shore supply